

Docket No. HNS-00003 TYCN 0003.14

PATENT

REMARKS

Claims 1, 2, and 4-11 are in the application and are presented for reconsideration. Claim 3 has been cancelled. Claims 1 and 2 have been amended by incorporating the subject matter of claim 3. Support for the amendments to claims 1 and 2 is also found on page 19, lines 3-11 of the specification as filed. No new matter has been introduced.

CLAIMS REJECTION UNDER 35 U.S.C. 103 (a)
OVER U.S. PUBLICATION NO. 2003/0229334 IN VIEW OF

U.S. PATENT NO. 3,915,171

Original claims 1, 5-8, and 11 have been rejected, under 35 U.S.C. 103 (a) as being unpatentable over US Publication No. 2003/0229334 (herein Suzuki) in view of U.S. Patent No. 3,915,171 (herein Shermeta).

Claim 1 has been amended to include a limitation found on page 19, lines 3-11 of the specification as filed and which is also found in claim 3 of the application.

Therefore, Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection of amended claims 1, 5-8, and 11, in view of the amendment to claim 1. Claims 5-8, and 11, are dependent from claim 1.

The Examiner has stated that claims 1, 5-8, and 11 are unpatentable over Suzuki in view of Shermeta. However, claim 1 has been hereby amended to require that the infection-preventing sheath further includes a hook member disposed near the leading end portion of its inner wall for hooking said housing sheath.

Neither Suzuki nor Shermeta discloses the feature of the infection-preventing sheath including a hook member disposed near the leading end portion of its inner wall for hooking said housing sheath.

Accordingly, Applicants contend that amended claim 1 is not unpatentable, under 35 U.S.C. 103 (a), over Suzuki in view of Shermeta. Therefore, Applicant respectfully request the Examiner to withdraw the rejection of claim 1, under 35 U.S.C. 103 (a), over Suzuki in view of Shermeta. Claims 5-8, and 11, are dependent from amended claim 1, and are likewise patentable since all the limitations of claim 1 are included in the dependent claims 5-8, and 11. It is also

Docket No. HNS-00003 TYCN 0003.14

PATENT

respectfully requested that the rejection of claims 5-8, and 11, be withdrawn.

CLAIMS REJECTION UNDER 35 U.S.C. 103 (a)
OVER U.S. PUBLICATION NO. 2003/0229334
IN VIEW OF U.S. 3,915,171 AND U.S. 4,485,805

Original claims 2 and 4 have been rejected, under 35 U.S.C. 103 (a), as being unpatentable over U.S. Publication No. 2003/0229334 (herein Suzuki) in view of U.S. Patent No. 3,915,171 (herein Shermeta) and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 4,485,805 (herein Foster).

Claim 2 has been amended to include a limitation found on page 19, lines 3-11, of the specification as filed, and which is also found in claim 3 of the application.

Therefore, Applicants regard this rejection of claims 2 and 4, as moot in view of the amendment to claim 2. Claim 4 is dependent from claim 2.

CLAIMS REJECTION UNDER 35 U.S.C. 103 (a)
OVER U.S. PUBLICATION NO. 2003/0229334 IN VIEW
OF U.S. 3,915,171; U.S. 4,485,805; AND U.S. 5,582,165

Claim 3 has been rejected, under 35 U.S.C. 103 (a), as being unpatentable over U.S. Publication No. 2003/0229334 (herein Suzuki), in view of U.S. Patent No. 3,915,171 (herein Shermeta); U.S. Patent No. 4,485,805 (herein Foster) and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,582,165 (herein Bryan).

Claim 3 has been cancelled. However, claim 2, as presently amended is identical to the cancelled claim 3. Accordingly, Applicants will respond to this rejection, as if it were a rejection of the presently amended claim 2. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection of presently amended claim 2 for the following reasons.

The Examiner has stated that Suzuki in view of Shermeta and Foster disclose the matter of amended claim 2 except for the requirement that the infection-preventing sheath includes a hook member disposed near the leading end portion of its inner wall for hooking said housing sheath.

Docket No. HNS-00003 TYCN 0003.14

PATENT

To overcome this deficiency, the Examiner has cited Bryan. According to the Examiner, Bryan teaches a connector (25), which is considered by the Examiner as apparently equivalent to Applicants' hook member. Moreover, the Examiner has stated that the connector/hook member is disposed near the leading end portion of the inner wall of the tube/sheath (28).

The Examiner concludes that it would have been obvious to modify the device of Suzuki in view of Shermeta and Foster with a hook member, as taught by Bryan, for the benefit of keeping the housing sheath maintained inside the tube while the expandable/foldable retainer moves out easily.

Applicants do not agree with the Examiner's statement that the connector (25) of Bryan is in any manner the equivalent structure to Applicants' hook member (6). In Applicants' original claim 3, the hook member is described as a hook member (6) disposed near the leading end portion of the inner wall of the infection-preventing sheath, for hooking the housing sheath (60). Therefore, the hook member of Applicants' claims needs the function to hook the housing sheath.

By contrast, Applicants contend there is no disclosure or suggestion in Bryan that connector (25) is suitable for hooking anything. Rather, the connector (25) of Figures 13 and 14 of Bryan, and described at column 7, lines 16-34, has structure or function suitable for connecting to an item, but not for hooking to an item. According to the enclosed copies of The American Heritage Dictionary, Second College Edition, "to connect" is defined as to join or fasten together, whereas, "to hook" is defined as to catch or connect with or as if with a hook.

From the same dictionary definition, "a hook" is defined as a curved or sharply bent device, usually of metal, used to catch, drag, suspend or fasten something. Bryan does not disclose a hook member that would have these features. Bryan discloses a connector (25) which does not have any structure or function for hooking anything. Accordingly, the connector (25) of Bryan is not an equivalent to a hook member, as stated by the Examiner.

Therefore, if one of ordinary skill in the art were to combine the teaching of Bryan with the teachings of Suzuki, Shermeta and Foster, one would not have an infection-preventing sheath gastrostomy catheter kit wherein the infection-preventing sheath includes a hook member (6)

Docket No. HNS-00003 TYCN 0003.14

PATENT

intended for the function of hooking the housing sheath.

As stated on page 19, lines 3-11, of the present application, the purpose and function of the hook member (6) of Applicants' infection preventing sheath, is different from the purpose and function of the connector (25) of Bryan. The present application states that the Applicants' hook member is used as follows:

"When the intragastric retainer 23 of the PEG catheter 20 comes out of the leading end portion of the tubular body 2 of the infection-preventing sheath 1, the hook member 6 hooks only the housing sheath 60, so that it can pull out only the intragastric retainer 23 while leaving the housing sheath 60 in the infection-preventing sheath 1."

There are significant differences between Applicants' claimed invention and the disclosure of Bryan. For example, numeral (25) of Bryan is a connector, not a hook member. The connector (25) of Bryan does not have any structures or functions for hooking anything. There is no disclosure in Bryan that a housing sheath is hooked by a connector. Furthermore, in Applicants' claims, the infection-preventing sheath is to be used for a gastrostomy catheter. Bryan's sheath is not to be used for a gastrostomy tube; Bryan's sheath is intended for use in an endotracheal tube.

Applicants contend, in view of the above, that there is no disclosure that would motivate one of ordinary skill to combine the teachings of Bryan with the teachings of Suzuki in view of Shermeta and Foster.

Accordingly, Applicants contend that amended claim 2, which is equivalent to cancelled claim 3, is not unpatentable, under 35 U.S.C. 103 (a), over Suzuki in view of Shermeta, Foster, and further in view of Bryan. Therefore, Applicants respectfully request the Examiner to withdraw the rejection, under 35 U.S.C. 103 (a), of amended claim 2, which is equivalent to cancelled claim 3.

Claim 4 is dependent from claim 2, as amended, and is regarded as patentable by Applicants since all of the limitations of claim 2, as amended, are included in claim 4.

Docket No. HNS-00003 TYCN 0003.14

PATENT

CLAIM REJECTIONS UNDER 35 U.S.C. 103 (a)
OVER U.S. PUBLICATION NO. 2003/0229334 IN VIEW OF
U.S. PATENT NO. 3,915,171 AND EPO420486

Claims 9 and 10 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 (a), as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Publication No. 2003/0229334 (herein Suzuki) in view of U.S. Patent No. 3,915,171 (herein Shermeta) and further in view of EPO420486 (herein Aase). Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection for the following reasons.

Claims 9 and 10 are dependent from claim 1. Original claim 1 has been hereby amended, and as amended, is similar to present amended claim 2.

Amended claim 1 is not unpatentable over the cited prior art of Suzuki and Shermeta. Claims 9 and 10 are dependent from amended claim 1, and include all the limitations of amended claim 1, and are likewise patentable.

Applicants respectfully request the Examiner to withdraw the rejection of amended claims 9 and 10, under 35 U.S.C. 103, over Suzuki in view of Shermeta and Aase.

CONCLUSION

Applicants contend that the application is in condition for allowance. Accordingly, the Examiner is respectfully requested to withdraw the rejections of the claims. Applicants submit that claims 1, 2, and 4-11, are patentable, and respectfully request the Examiner to pass the application to issue.

Respectfully submitted,



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Encl. (3 pages from the American Heritage Dictionary)

Docket No: HNS-00003 TYCN 003.14

Serial No. 10/597699

Second College Edition

The
**American Heritage
Dictionary**

jugation. 2. *Gram.* To give the various inflected forms of a word, esp. a verb. —*adj.* (-gʌ-, -gʌk-). 1. Joined together, esp. in a pair or pairs; coupled. 2. *Math. & Physics.* Inversely or oppositely related with respect to one of a group of otherwise identical properties, esp. designating either or both of a pair of complex numbers differing only in the sign of the imaginary term. 3. *Gram.* Of or pertaining to words having the same derivation and usually a related meaning. —*n.* (-gʌ-, -gʌk-). 1. *Gram.* One of two or more conjugate words. 2. *Math. & Physics.* Either of a pair of conjugate quantities. [*< ME conjugat, joined < Lat. conjugatus, p.p. of conjugare, to join together: con-, together + iugare, to join < iugum, yoke.*] —*conjugate* *adv.* —*conjugative* *adj.*

conjugated protein *n.* A compound of a protein with a nonprotein.

conjugation (kən-ju-gə-'shən) *n.* 1. a. The act of conjugating. b. The state of being conjugated. 2. *Gram.* a. The inflection of a particular verb. b. A presentation of the complete set of inflected forms of a verb. c. A class of verbs having similar inflected forms. 3. a. A process of sexual reproduction in which ciliate protozoans of the same species temporarily couple and exchange genetic material. b. Chromosome pairing in the first meiotic division. c. The fusion of gamete nuclei; karyogamy. d. The union of sex cells; syngamy. —*conjugational* *adj.* —*conjugationally* *adv.*

conjugation tube *n.* A slender protoplasmic tube in some algae through which gametes may move to sexually unite with other gametes.

conjunct (kən-juŋkt) *adj.* 1. Joined together; united. 2. Designating adjacent successive tones of the musical scale. [*< Lat. conjunctus, p.p. of conjungere, to join together.*] —*see* **CONJOINT**. —*conjunctly* *adv.*

conjunction (kən-juŋk-'shən) *n.* 1. a. The act of joining. b. The state of being joined. 2. A simultaneous occurrence in space or time; concurrence. 3. *Gram.* In some languages, one of the parts of speech comprising words such as, in English, *and, but, because, and at*, that connect other words, phrases, clauses, or sentences. 4. *Astron.* The position of two celestial bodies on the celestial sphere when they have the same celestial longitude. —*conjunctional* *adj.* —*conjunctionally* *adv.*

conjunctiva (kən-juŋk-'tī-və) *n.* pl. -væ or -væ (-væ) The mucous membrane that lines the inner surface of the eyelid and the exposed surface of the eyeball. [*< Med. Lat. (membrana) conjunctiva, connective (membrane) < LLat. conjunctivus, connective.*] —*see* **CONJUNCTIVE**. —*conjunctival* *adj.*

conjunction (kən-juŋk-'tī-və) *adj.* 1. Joining; connective. 2. Joined together; combined. 3. *Gram.* a. Of or used as a conjunction. b. Serving to connect elements of meaning and construction in a sentence, as *and* and *moreover*. —*n.* *Gram.* A connective word, esp. a conjunction. [*< Lat. conjunctivus, p.p. of conjungere, to join together.*] —*see* **CONJOINT**. —*conjunctionally* *adv.*

conjunctivitis (kən-juŋk-'tī-vī-tis) *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the conjunctiva.

conjuncture (kən-juŋk-'chər) *n.* 1. A combination of circumstances. 2. A critical set of circumstances; crisis.

conjuratōn (kən-ju-'rā-shən) *n.* 1. a. The act of conjuring. b. A magic spell or incantation. 2. Magic;legerdemain. 3. A solemn appeal or invocation.

conjure (kən-ju-'r) *v.* -jures, -juring, -jures. —*tr.* 1. To call upon or entreat solemnly, esp. by oath. 2. a. To summon (a devil or spirit) by oath, incantation, or magic spell. b. To cause or effect by or as if by magic. c. To call to mind; evoke: *a fragrance that conjures up images of the Old South.* —*intr.* 1. To practice magic, esp. legerdemain. 2. To summon a devil by oath, incantation, or magic spell. 3. *Obs.* To conspire. [*< ME conjueren < OFr. conjurer < Lat. conjurare, to swear together: con-, together + iurare, to swear.*] —*conjuror* *n.*

conjuror *also* **con-jur-er** (kən-ju-'r-ər, kən-'-) *n.* One who practices magic or legerdemain.

conk (kɒŋk) *v.* & *n.* Variant of **conk**. 1. The head. 2. The nose. 3. A blow, esp. on the head. —*conked*, *conking*, *conks*. —*tr.* To hit, esp. on the head. —*intr.* 1. To fall suddenly: *The engine conked out.* 2. To fall asleep instantly: *conked out early.* 3. To faint; pass out. [*Orig. unknown.*]

conk (kɒŋk) *n.* A hard, shelllike fruiting body of a fungus, esp. of the genus *Polyporus* and *Peziza*, found growing on tree trunks. [*Perh. alteration of CONK.*]

conk (kɒŋk) *n.* A hair style in which the hair is straightened, usually by a chemical process. —*tr.* *conked*, *conking*, *conks*. To straighten (kinky hair) usually by a chemical method. [*Perh. alteration of conpompa, a substance for straightening hair.*]

con man *n.* *Slang.* A confidence man.

con (kɒn) *v.* & *n.* Variant of **con**. 1. Part of or existing in someone or something from birth; innate. 2. Coexisting since or associated in birth or origin; cognate; related. 3. *Biol.* Congenitally or firmly united, as like parts or organs. [*< LLat. conatus, p.p. of conare, to be born with: Lat. com-, with + Lat. natus, to be born.*] —*connatist* *adj.* —*connatistly* *adv.*

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con-nat-ural (kɒ-nə-'tʃʊ-əl, kɒ-) *adj.* 1. Innate; inborn. 2. Related or similar in nature; cognate. [*< Med. Lat. con-nat-uralis: Lat. com-, together + Lat. naturalis, by birth.*] —*see* **NATURAL**. —*con-nat-urality* (-ə-'tʃʊ-ti-ti) *n.* —*con-nat-urality* *adv.* —*con-nat-urality* *n.*

connect (kə-'nɛkt) *v.* -nected, -necting, -nects. —*tr.* 1. To join or fasten together; link; unite. 2. To associate or consider as related: *no reason to connect the two events.* 3. To join to a communications circuit. —*intr.* 1. To become joined or united: *two streams connecting to form a river.* 2. *Informal.* In sports such as baseball, to hit or make contact with the ball: *The batter connected for a home run.* [*< ME connecten < Lat. connectere: con-, together + nectere, to bind.*] —*connect-able* (-nɛk-'tə-bəl) *adj.* —*connect-ably* *adv.*

connect-able *adj.* —*connect-er*, *connect-ers* *n.*

connecting rod *n.* A rod linking rotating parts of a machine in reciprocating motion connecting the crankshaft of an automobile to a piston.

connection (kə-'nɛk-shən) *n.* 1. a. The act of connecting. b. The state of being connected. 2. Something that connects; link: *a weak connection in the circuit.* 3. An association or relationship: *no connection between the two crimes.* 4. The logical ordering of words or ideas; coherence. 5. The relation or association of a word or idea to the surrounding text: *context: In this connection let me say this.* 6. A person with whom one is associated, as by kinship, interests in common, or marriage: *used his connections to land a job.* 7. a. The meaning of various means of transportation for the transfer of passengers. b. A line of communication between two points in a telephone or similar wired system. 8. *Slang.* a. A narcotics dealer. b. A narcotics purchase. —*connect-er*, *connect-ers* *n.*

connect-ive (kə-'nɛk-tiv) *adj.* Serving or tending to connect. —*n.* 1. Something that connects. 2. *Gram.* A word, such as a conjunction, that connects words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. 3. *Biol.* The tissue of a stamen that forms the division between the two lobes of an anther. —*connect-ively* *adv.* —*connect-ively* *adv.*

connective tissue *n.* Tissue arising chiefly from the embryonic mesoderm, including mucous, fibrous, reticular, adipose, cartilage, and bone tissue, characterized by a highly vascular matrix structure and forming the supporting and connecting structures of the body.

connect time *n.* *Computer Sci.* The elapsed time during which a user of a remote terminal is connected with a time-sharing system.

connection (kə-'nɛk-shən) *n.* *Chiefly Brit.* Variant of **connection**.

conning tower *n.* 1. The armored pilothouse of a warship. 2. A raised, enclosed observation post in a submarine, often used as a means of entrance and exit. [*< CON.*]

con-nip-ation (kən-'nɪp-'shən) *n.* *Informal.* A fit of anger or other violent emotion; tantrum. [*Orig. unknown.*]

con-niv-ance *also* **con-niv-ance** (kən-'nɪv-'əns) *n.* 1. The act of conspiring. 2. *Law.* Knowledge of and tacit consent to the commission of an illegal act by another.

con-niv-er (kən-'nɪv-ər) *adj.* -nived, -niving, -nives. 1. To feign ignorance of or fail to take measures against a wrong, thus implying tacit encouragement or consent. 2. To cooperate secretly. 3. To conspire; plot. [*< Lat. connivere.*] —*con-niv-er* *n.* —*con-niv-erly* *adv.*

con-niv-ence (kən-'nɪv-'əns) *n.* Variant of **con-niv-ance**.

con-niv-ent (kən-'nɪv-'ənt) *adj.* *Biol.* Converging and touching. Used esp. of stamens or an insect's wings. [*< Lat. connivens, connivens, p.p. of connivere, to close the eyes.*]

con-niv-ent (kən-'nɪv-'ənt) *n.* A person with informed and astute discrimination, esp. concerning the arts or matters of taste. [*< Obs. Fr. < OFr. connaisseur < connoître, to know < Lat. cognoscere, to learn.*] —*see* **COGNITION**. —*con-niv-ent* *adj.*

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con-niv-ent (kən-'nɪv-'ənt) *n.* Variant of **con-niv-ent**.



conning tower

620

621

1. A holiday or trip taken by a family or group of friends. 2. A mooning, mooning. To be mooned is to be the first moon of a mooner.

moon (mūn) *n.* 1. Any of various shrubs or vines, often very fragrant. 2. Any of various honey suckles. [ME *monnik* + *moon*, to suck.]
moonhouse, or foreign trade, a business establishment, of honeyed, be rancous, resonant sound. 2. A sound similar to a whining, honks. —*intr.* To emit a) to produce a honk. [Lm.]

hōng' (hōng) *n.* pl. -kies. Offensive unknown.

hōng' (hōng) *n.* Slang. A. —*adj.* Muz. Of or designed for a tiny old piano. B. To make the dance halls. (Orig. unknown.)

honor (hōn-ər) *n.* 1. A title of respect; reverence; the reputation; good name. 2. A. An honor to the profession, function. B. A mark, token, or on: the place of honor at the table. C. A title conferred for nobility of mind; nobility, accorded to position: owed by privilege. I have the honor to be a title of address often as Your Honor. 3. A. A code of duty, and pride, maintained in open by force of arms. B. Penitential legal or other obligation. C. Honors for charity. 10. Honors: did the honors in relation for unusual academic work. B. A program of individual students. 12. The right. 13. Often honors. The four or in all suits, esp. in bridge. To hold in respect; esteem. confer distinction upon: honor accept; or pay (a check, for < Lat.) —*hon'or* *n.*

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hooch (hūch) *n.* Slang. 1. Alcoholic liquor, esp. inferior or bootleg liquor. 2. Marijuana. (Short for *hooching*, after *Hooching*, an Alaskan tribe that made a kind of distilled liquor.)

hooch (hūch) *n.* Slang. A dwelling, esp. a unatched hut. (Alteration of *J. uchi*, house.)

hood (hūd) *n.* 1. A loose pliable covering for the head and neck, either attached to a robe or jacket or separate. 2. An ornamental draping of cloth hung from the shoulders of an academic or ecclesiastical robe. 3. A sack used to cover a person's head to keep it quiet. 4. Something resembling a hood in shape or function, as: a. A metal cover or bowl for a hearth or stove. b. A carriage top. c. The hinged metal lid over an automobile engine. d. An expanded part, crest, or marking on or near the head of an animal. —*tr.* hooded, hooding, hooded. To supply or cover with a hood. [ME *had* < OE *had*.]

hood (hūd) *n.* Slang. 1. A hoodlum; thug. 2. A tough-looking youth. (Short for HOODLUM.)

hood (hūd) *n.* 1. A condition; state; quality: manhood. b. An instance of a specified state or quality: falsehood. 2. A group sharing a specified state or quality: sisterhood. [ME *hode* < OE *had*.]

hooded (hūd'ed) *adj.* 1. Covered with or having a hood. 2. Shaped like a hood, bowl, or similar covering. 3. Zeal. Having a crest, coloration, or skin formation suggesting a hood.

hooded seal *n.* A seal, *Cystophora cristata*, of northern seas, having a grayish, spotted coat and an inflatable hoodlike or bladderlike pouch in the region of the nose.

hoodlum (hūd'lum, hūd'el) *n.* 1. A gangster; thug. 2. A tough, destructive young man. (Orig. unknown.) —*hoodlumism* *n.*

hood (hūd) *n.* pl. -doos. 1. Voodoo. 2. A bad luck. b. One that brings bad luck. —*tr.* v. hooded, hooding, hooded. To bring bad luck to. (Of African orig.) —*hoodooism* *n.*

hood-wink (hūd'wink) *tr.* v. -winked, -winking, -winks. 1. To deceive; trick. 2. Archaic. To blindfold. 3. Obsolete. To conceal. —*hood-winker* *n.*

hooey (hū-ē) *n.* Slang. Nonsense. (Orig. unknown.)

hoof (hūf) *n.* pl. hoofs or hooves (hūvz, hūvz). 1. The horny sheath covering the foot or lower part of the foot of a mammal of the orders Perissodactyla and Artiodactyla, such as a horse, ox, or deer. 2. The foot of such an animal, esp. a horse. 3. Slang. The human foot. —*v.* hoofed, hoofing, hooves. —*tr.* 1. To trample with the hoofs. 2. Informal. To walk. —*intr.* Slang. 1. To dance. 2. To go to the foot; walk. —*hoofed* *adj.* 3. Alive; not yet butchered. Used esp. of cattle. [ME *huf* < OE *huf*.]

hoof-and-mouth disease (hūf'ən-mūth, hūf'el) *n.* Foot-and-mouth disease.

hoof-bound (hūf'bound, hūf'el) *adj.* Afflicted with drying and contraction of the hoof, resulting in lameness. Used of a horse.

hoofed (hūf'ed, hūf'el) *adj.* Having hoofs; ungulate.

hoofed (hūf'ed, hūf'el) *n.* Slang. A professional dancer, esp. a tap dancer.

hook (hūk) *n.* 1. A curved or sharply bent device, usually of metal, used to catch, drag, suspend, or fasten something. 2. A fishhook. 3. A catch; snag. 4. Something shaped like a hook, esp. a curved or barbed plant or animal part. 5. A short angled or curved line on a letter. 6. In surfing, the lip of a breaking wave. 7. A sickle. 8. Baseball. A curve ball. 9. A short swinging blow in boxing delivered with a crooked arm. 10. A golf stroke that sends the ball to the left of the player. —*v.* hooked, hooking, hooks. —*tr.* 1. To catch or connect with, as if with a hook. 2. To attract. To snare. 3. Informal. To please and make a fan of. 4. Slang. To cause to become addicted. 5. Slang. To steal; snatch. 2. To fasten by means of a hook. 3. To place or go as if with a hook. 4. To make (a rug) by looping yarn through canvas with a type of crochet hook. 5. Baseball. To pitch (a ball) with a curve. 6. To hit with a hook in boxing. 7. To hit (a golfball) with a hook. —*intr.* 1. To bend like a hook. 2. To listen by means of a hook or a hook and eye. —*phrasal verb.* hook up. 1. To assemble or wire (a mechanism). 2. To connect a mechanism and a source of power. 3. Slang. To form a union or connection. —*idioms.* by hook or (by) crook. By whatever means possible, fair or unfair, get the hook. Slang. To be dismissed or thrown out, nook, time, and snicker. Slang. Without reservation; completely. on the hook. 1. Slang. Fined, as from blame or a vexatious obligation. 2. Left off the cradle. Used of a telephone receiver, on (one's) own hook. Informal. By one's own efforts. [ME *hook* < OE *hōc*.]

hook-sh (hūk'sh) *n.* An Eastern smoking pipe designed with a long tube passing through an urn of water that cools the smoke as it is drawn through. [Urdu < Ar. *hūqqa*, the hookah's water urn.]

hook and eye *n.* A clothes fastener consisting of a small blunt metal hook with a corresponding loop.

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hooch' hop clover

hook-er (hūk'er) *n.* 1. A single-masted fishing smack used off the coast of Ireland. 2. An old worn-out or clumsy ship. [Du., alteration of MDu. *hoekboot*; *hoek*, fishhook + *boot*, boat.]

hook-er (hūk'er) *n.* 1. One that hooks. 2. Slang. A prostitute.

hook-nose (hūk'nōz) *n.* An aquiline nose. —*hook-nosed* *adj.*

hook shot *n.* Basketball. A shot made by arcing the far hand upward while being positioned or moving sideways to the basket.

hook-up (hūk'up) *n.* 1. A system of electric circuits and electrically powered equipment designed to operate together. 2. a. A configuration of mechanical parts or devices acting as an integrated unit. b. A plan or schematic drawing of such a system or such a configuration. 3. Informal. A connection, often between unlikely associates or factors.

hookworm (hūk'wōrm) *n.* Any of numerous small, parasitic nematode worms of the family Ancylostomidae, having hooked mouth parts with which they fasten themselves to the intestinal walls of various hosts, including man, causing the disease ancylostomiasis.

hookworm disease *n.* Ancylostomiasis.

hooky (hūk'ē) *n.* Informal. Absences without leave; truancy; play hooky. (Orig. unknown.)

hooky (hūk'ē) *n.* Informal. A young ruffian; hoodlum. (Orig. unknown.) —*hookyism* *n.*

hoop (hūp) *n.* 1. A circular band of metal or wood put around a cork or barrel to bind the staves together. 2. A large wooden, plastic, or metal ring used as a plaything. 3. One of the lightweight circular supports for a hoop skirt. 4. A circular, ringlike earring. 5. One of a pair of circular wooden or metal frames used to hold material taut for embroidery or similar needlework. 6. Basketball. Informal. a. The basket. b. The game of basketball. 7. A croquet wicket. —*tr.* v. hooped, hooping, hoops. 1. To hold together or support with or as if with a hoop. 2. To cadlock. [ME *hop*.]

hooper (hūp'ər, hūp'er) *n.* A cooper.

hoop-la (hūp'la, hūp'el) *n.* Slang. 1. Boisterous jovial commotion or excitement. 2. Talk intended to mislead or confuse. [Fr. *hoop-la*, *hoop-la*.]

hoop-pole (hūp'pōl, hūp'el) *n.* An Old World bird, *Upupa epops*, having distinctively patterned plumage, a fanlike crest, and a slender, downward-curving bill. [Alteration of obs. *hoop* < OFr. *huppe* < Lat. *upupa*.]

hoop skirt *n.* A long full skirt belled out with a series of connected hoops.

hoop snake *n.* Any of several snakes, such as the mud snake, that supposedly grasp the tail in the mouth and move with a rolling, hooplike motion.

hoop-ay (hūp'ē) *interj.* *n.*, & *v.* Variant of hurrah.

hoose-gow (hūz'gou) *n.* Slang. A jail. [Sp. *juzgado*, court-room < p.part. of *juzgar*, to judge < Lat. *judicare*, to judge.]

hoosier (hūz'zhər) *n.* A nickname for a native or resident of Indiana. (Orig. unknown.)

hoot (hū) *v.* hooted, hooting, hoots. —*intr.* 1. To utter the characteristic cry of an owl. 2. To make a loud raucous cry, esp. of derision or contempt. —*tr.* 1. To shout down or drive off with jeering cries: hoot a speaker off a platform. 2. To express or convey by hooting; hooted their disgust. —*n.* 1. The characteristic cry of an owl. 2. A sound suggesting an owl's cry, esp. the sound of an automobile horn. 3. A cry of scorn or derision. 4. Chiefly Brit. Slang. Some one or something that is hilariously funny. —*idiom.* not give (or war) a hoot. To be completely indifferent to: I don't give a hoot what you think. [ME *hūten*.] —*hoot'er* *n.*

hoot (hū) *v.* also hoots (hūz, hūz) *interj.* Chiefly Scot. Used to express annoyance or objection.

hootch (hūch) *n.* Variant of hooch.

hootenanny (hūt'en-ən-ē) *n.* pl. -ies. 1. An informal performance by folk singers, typically with participation by the audience. 2. Informal. An unidentified or unidentifiable gadget. (Orig. unknown.)

hoot owl *n.* Any of various owls having a hooting cry.

hoote (hūte, hūte) *interj.* Chiefly Scot. Variant of hoot.

hooves (hūvz, hūvz) *n.* A plural of hoof.

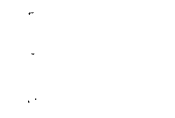
hop! (hōp) *v.* hopped, hopping, hops. —*intr.* 1. To move with light bounding steps or leaps. 2. To jump on one foot. 3. To make a quick trip, esp. in an airplane. —*tr.* 1. To move over by hopping. 2. To jump aboard: hop a freight. —*n.* 1. A light springy jump or leap, esp. on one foot. 2. A rebound. 3. Informal. A dance; ball. 3. A short distance. 4. A short trip, esp. by air. 5. A free ride; lift. —*idioms.* hop, skip, and (a) jump. A short distance. [ME *hoppes* < OE *hoppian*.]

hop (hōp) *n.* 1. Any of several twining vines of the genus *Mumulus*, esp. *M. lupulus*, having lobed leaves and green, conical flowers. 2. hops. The dried, ripe flowers of the hop plant, containing a bitter, aromatic oil and used in brewing beer. 3. Slang. Opium. —*tr.* v. hopped, hopping, hops. To flavor with hops. —*phrasal verb.* hop up. Slang. 1. To increase the power or energy of. 2. To stimulate with or as if with a narcotic. [ME *hoppes* < MDu.]

hop clover *n.* A clover, *Trifolium agrarium*, or one of a sim-



hookah

George M. Hooten
hoophoop skirt
19th-century woodcut

hop



hop



hop



hop



hop